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Portrait.

From Moore's Rural New Yorker.
Bethlehem's Star.

BY MARGARET ELLIOTT.

As I wandered, weak and weary,
Through the desert dark and dreary,
Through the dry and arid desert of my life's tempestuous way,
Still my soul looked, never fearing,
For the star whose bright appearing,
Should illumine it, turn its darkness into full and glorious day.

And I watched its first faint gleaming
On the distant hill tops beaming,
Till its radiance filled the valley and outshone the rising morn;
Then my soul said I am blessed,
But the words not half expressed
All the bliss, the joy triumphant, that of darkest grief was born.

And its radiance never declining,
O'er my pathway still is shining,
Lifting me from out the shadows; crowning me with wondrous light and glory;
And my life is filled with beauty,
For each stern and thorny duty
Stands transfigured with fair blossoms which no cloud nor storm can blight.
Gainesville, N. Y., 1861.

The Old Home.

When I long for sainted memories,
Like angel troops they come,
If I fold my arms to ponder
On the old, old home.
The heart has many passages
Through which the feelings roam,
But its centre is sacred.
To the old, old home.

Where infancy was sheltered,
Like roses, from the blast;
Where joyous life's brief ecstasies
In joyousness were passed;
To that sweet spot forever,
As to some hallowed home,
Life's pilgrim bends his vision—
To his old, old home.

A father sat, how proudly,
By that hearthstone's rays,
And told his children stories
Of his early manhood's days;
And one soft eye was beaming,
From child to child 'twould roam;
Thus a mother counts her treasures
In the old, old home.

The birth-day gifts and festivals,
The blended vesper hymn,
(One dear one who was swelling it
With the seraphim,
The "good night" at bed-time,
How quiet sleep would come,
And hold us all together,
In the old, old home.

Like a wreath of scented flowers,
Close intertwined each heart,
But time and change in concert,
Have blown the petals apart.
But sister's memories,
Like stars, ever come,
If I fold my arms and ponder
On the old, old home.

Joe Bowers.

A SONG.

My name it is Joe Bowers—
I've got a brother like,
I came from old Missouri,
Yes, all the way from Pike,
I'll tell you why I left there,
And how I came to roam,
And leave my dear old mamma,
So far away from home.

I used to court a pretty gal,
Her name was Sally Black;
I asked her if she'd marry me,
Says she, "it is a what,"
Says she to me, "Joe Bowers,
Before we hitch for life,
You'd better get a little home,
For to keep your little wife."

Oh, Sally, dearest Sally,
On Sally for your sake,
I'll go to California,
And try to raise a stake.
Says she to me, "Joe Bowers,
You are the man to win—
Here's a kiss to seal the bargain,"
And she gave a dozen to.

When I got to California,
I had't "many reds,"
I had such wretched feelings,
I almost wished me dead.
But when I thought of Sally dear,
Kind feelings would I get—
They whispered hope to Bowers,
I'll make my fortune yet.

At last I went to mining—
Put in the biggest ticks,
Came down upon the boulders,
Just like a thousand bricks!
I worked both late and early,
Through sun and rain and snow;
I was working for my Sally dear—
'Twas all the same to Joe.

At last I got a letter
From my dear brother Ike,
It came from old Missouri—
Yes, all the way from Pike;
It had the darndest news in
That ever you did hear!
Now, Gentlemen and Ladies,
You'll please excuse this tear.

The letter it did state that
Sally's love for me had fled—
She was courted by a butcher,
And the butcher's hair was red!
I'll tell you what it is,
It's enough to make one swear,
For Sally had a baby,
And the baby had—red hair!

Our troops down south are opening debating societies.

Half the potato crop in Ireland, it is stated, has rotted.

The small pox is raging in the village of Glen Falls, N. Y.

The debt of the city of Philadelphia amounts to \$18,532,400.

The Boston free public library now contains 97,000 volumes.

Importation of arms at New York from Ireland still continues.

There is a pumpkin exhibiting at Philadelphia weighing 153 pounds.

There are 30,000,000 acres of Government land in Kansas unsurveyed.

The rebel Ordnance Bureau offers forty cents per pound for saltpetre.

About \$400,000 have been subscribed to the national loan in California.

The wolves are numerous and troublesome in the vicinity of Calais, Me.

Washington landlords and landladies are reaping a rich harvest of dollars.

PATRIOTIC SPEECH

OF

HON. LYMAN TRUMBULL.

The Senate proceeded to consider the following resolution, submitted by Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, on the 12th ult.:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of State be directed to inform the Senate whether, in the loyal States of the Union, any person or persons have been arrested and imprisoned, and are now held in confinement by orders from him or his department and, if so, under what law said arrests have been made, and said persons imprisoned."

Mr. TRUMBULL—Mr. President, I am sure no one who knows anything of the views I entertain, will suppose that I have less zeal for the efficient prosecution of this war, and the suppression of this wicked rebellion, than the Senator from Connecticut. I desire the war to be prosecuted with the utmost vigor; I would have our armies active and vigilant; I would not waste the energies of this great nation guarding persons in the loyal States; but I would strike with the power of six hundred thousand men at the traitors in arms; and under the military power I would crush them to the earth at the earliest possible moment. I have said upon this floor that I believe the Constitution of the United States confers all the power necessary to enable the Government to crush this gigantic rebellion. Why? Because the Constitution confers on Congress the power to raise armies to put it down, and when the power is given to raise armies and put down insurrection, the power comes also to crush it in the way that armies are usually accustomed to act. It is with powder and ball that it is to be done; and neither your jury trials nor your habeas corpus acts can interfere with the army, which, clothed with constitutional power to crush a rebellion, goes forth armed for the purpose of putting it down in the very way that armies subdue their enemies.

But, sir, this is a resolution of inquiry, simply as to the arrest of persons in the loyal States. That is all it is. The Senator from Conn. tells us there were persons in his State who were allowed to go at large when they were giving aid and comfort to the enemy. I am astonished at that. I should have supposed that in the goodly State of Connecticut men giving aid and comfort to the enemy would have been arrested and tried, and if convicted by a jury, would have been hung. Mr. DIXON—If the Senator will allow me I will repeat to him what kind of aid and comfort those men gave to the enemy. I stated that they gave aid and comfort to the enemy by instituting a series of "peace meetings," in which they addressed large assemblies of people, and attempted to denounce the public mind on the question of this war, claiming that we were the aggressors; that the South was acting in self-defense; that the administration was making war upon the South. Now, sir, if the Senator will inform me how such men can be attacked by arms, by powder and ball, I shall thank him for the information. I do not know how they could be arrested for treason. I do not say they were guilty of open treason. And the Secretary of State, to the great joy of every loyal citizen of Connecticut, imprisoned one or more of those men and put a stop to the whole proceeding. I thank him for doing it. I will not ask him a single question as to the provisions of the law or the Constitution upon which he acted.

Mr. TRUMBULL—I did not understand, Mr. President, that there was any insurrection in the State of Connecticut, and I suppose the army would have no right in the State of Connecticut to shoot persons or to march for the purpose of slaying its peaceable inhabitants. It is where the judicial authorities are overborne that the army is called on to suppress an insurrection. The Senator assumes that those persons were traitors. Who is to decide that? He says he will ask no questions. Why, sir, how does he know that, in portions of this country where there is no disturbance and no insurrection, the right persons will be arrested? The unconstitutionality of such action as this seems to be admitted by the Senator who comes to the support of this despotic power. Why, sir, the power—without charge, without examination, without opportunity to reply, at the click of the telegraph—to arrest a man in a peaceable portion of the country and imprison him indefinitely, is the very essence of despotism. I thought the Senator from Connecticut was engaged in a war to defend and uphold the Constitution. What, sir, becomes of Constitutional liberty, what are we fighting for if this broad ground is to be assumed and justified in this body; and any man to be thanked for assuming an unconstitutional and unwarranted authority?

I was willing to vote, and did vote at

the extra session of Congress, to sanction the acts of the Executive done through the military power for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion—acts done before Congress assembled, and for some of which perhaps the warrant of law could not be found. But, sir, a different state of things now exist. Congress is convened, and this inquiry is directed to the arrests of persons in loyal portions of the country. What are we coming to if arrests may be made at the whim or caprice of a Cabinet Minister? Do you suppose he is invested with infallibility, so as always to decide aright? Are you willing to trust the liberties of the citizens of the country in the hands of any man, to be exercised in that way? May not his order send the Senator from Connecticut or myself to prison? Why not? Why may not the commanding general of your army tomorrow say, "take the President of the United States and confine him in Fortress Monroe," and if he asked why he did it, may he not answer, "just because I could—because I had the power."

Now, sir, I am for regulating this thing by law. That is the object of my inquiry. If additional legislation is necessary for the purpose of punishing persons who sympathize with treason in Connecticut, or in any other loyal State of this Union, where the laws may be enforced through the judicial tribunals, I say let us give that additional legislation, and let us not sanction the exercise of such high powers as these outside of the law, and as the Senator says, "on the plea of necessity." Why, sir, I deny the necessity. The principle contended for would justify riots and mobs wherever found. Suppose a man has committed an offense apparent to the whole country; shall the citizens of the country get together and execute the man without trial; or imprison him and hold him prisoner without trial? Is that the way the laws of the country are to be administered? Has the Constitution no meaning, and are laws to have no efficacy? We shall have anarchy at once if such doctrine is to prevail.

I do not know the facts in regard to arrests which have been made. My resolution does not assume that arrests have been made; but inquires whether they have been made. If we are to go outside, as the Senator has done, I may say that I understand arrests have been made, and the parties arrested, in some instances, have afterward been discharged without trial. Does the Senator justify that?

Mr. DIXON—I do. Mr. TRUMBULL—The Senator then justifies putting innocent men in prison! Else why were they discharged? I take it that was the reason of their discharge. I have heard of such cases.

Mr. DIXON—They ought to be discharged then.

Mr. TRUMBULL—They ought to be discharged, and they ought to be arrested, too! An innocent man ought to be arrested, put into prison, and, by and by, discharged! Sir, that is not my idea of individual or constitutional liberty. I am engaged, and the people whom I represent are engaged in the maintenance of the constitution and the rights of the citizen under it. We are fighting for the government as our father's made it. The Constitution is broad enough to put down this rebellion without any violations of it. I do not apprehend that the present Executive of the United States will assume despotic powers. He is the last man to do it. I know that his whole heart is engaged in endeavoring to crush this rebellion, and I know that he would be the last man to overturn the Constitution in doing it. But sir, we may not always have the same person at the head of affairs. We may have a man of a very different character, and what we are doing to-day will become a precedent upon which he will act. Suppose that, when the troubles existed in Kansas a few years ago, the then President of the United States had thought proper to arrest the Senator or myself, and send him to prison without examination, without opportunity to answer, because, in his opinion, we were dangerous to the peace of the country, and the necessity justified it. What would the Senator have thought of such action?

Sir, I say there can be no such necessity in the loyal portions of the country, where the courts operate; because, if the laws are not sufficient in such localities to secure the arrest of parties who are engaged against the government, we certainly have the power to amend the laws. Let the Senator from Connecticut come forward with a bill authorizing the arrest of those men in his State who are giving aid and comfort to the enemy, if the laws are not sufficient already, and certainly I shall vote most cheerfully with him for the passage of such a bill. Then we shall have the matter regulated by law, and there will be no assumption of unwarrantable power.

The Senator says that some persons al-

low themselves to be troubled with constitutional scruples, and he does not; and that these arrests grow out of the necessity of the times. Sir, it is in just such times as these that the greatest danger arises. It is just such times as these that the foundations of tyranny and despotism are laid, it is not when the people are wide awake to their rights. If you will clothe the despot with iron shoes, going forth to trample upon the rights of the people, and bearing the chains and fetters to bind their limbs, no people on earth would ever submit to his sway. But, sir, the despot creeps upon the people unawares. It is under the plea of necessity; under the pretense that it is necessary he should assume unwarranted powers for the purpose of preserving the public peace; and then, when the powers are assumed, and the people are bound hand and foot, they have not the ability to extricate themselves from the tyranny that is imposed upon them.

Now, sir, no harm, I apprehend, can grow out of an inquiry of this character, because if the reply of the Secretary of State should show that arrests have been made, and that there is no law for them, and that there is a necessity for exercising a power of this kind, will it not be better, I ask my friend from Connecticut, for us to pass a law? Then, why not let the inquiry be made, so that we may know whether there is a necessity for any such law or not? Why undertake to justify and commend the exercise of admitted usurpation, which I understand the Senator from Connecticut to do? Sir, I will never commend it. Under particular circumstances I may have excused some acts for doing which the warrant of law could not, perhaps, at the time be found; but, sir, I will never commend the usurpation of power by any person. I would stand by the Constitution as we have it. I would no more permit our own officers to violate it now, when Congress is together, and can clothe them with the necessary authority, than if we were at peace.

I hope, sir, that the resolution, which is a simple resolution of inquiry, will be permitted to pass; and I am sorry it could not have passed without opposition.

Mr. TRUMBULL—Mr. President, I regret the necessity of saying anything further with reference to this matter, which has assumed a very wide range for a mere resolution of inquiry, and I certainly should not do so but for what has fallen from my colleague, at whose remarks I feel somewhat surprised. I know, sir, that it is a very common thing to attempt to change issues, especially in trials of course in court, and no one is more adept in court than my colleague. It is not an uncommon thing when one has a bad case to try to get up an issue that is not involved in the case. Now, my colleague certainly would not upon reflection ask the Senate to vote against this resolution, because Mr. Breckinridge, if he were here would vote for it. Would that be reason? Is that the high motive by which Senators of the United States are governed? That is his first reason, why this resolution should not pass, and his last one; for he made the appeal as he sat down. If Mr. Breckinridge were here he would vote for the resolution! I have known men governed by prejudices of that kind, but I did not suppose that such an appeal as that would be made to the Senate of the United States.

My colleague further says that his is a bad time to offer such a resolution. Why, sir, it is the only time when there would be any occasion for such an inquiry. It is in just such times as these that this power is exercised. It is only on such an occasion as this, I know, that he would attempt to justify it. In a time of quiet and peace in the country, he would not agree that men should be arrested without charge, without complaint, without opportunity for answer. From necessity, if you ever make the inquiry you must do it now.

But he says this will demoralize and weaken the government. Let us see the position of my colleague. He says that he has obtained from the Senator from Maine when he admits that he would arrest certain persons under circumstances which he mentions, all that he wants; and then that the arrest is constitutional. Is there any harm, sir, in inquiring of the Secretary of State by what law he made arrests, when my colleague says they are perfectly constitutional?

The Indianapolis Sentinel offers to bet some one a hundred dollars. Of course this is only a poetic flight—editors not being of the dollarous kind, but only men of cents.—*Lou. Jour.*

A republican editor in Illinois says that his party is on the edge of a precipice, but bravely calls upon it to march steadily ahead! Forward, Republicans!

Sufferings and Cannibalism of an American Whaler's Boat's Crew.

The St. John Daily News of December 6 has an account of the sufferings of John F. Sullivan, of Hadley Falls, Mass., and his companions, deserters from the whaler ship Daniel Webster and Ansel Gibbs, of New Bedford, in Cumberland Straits, on the 4th of August last. The narrative was written by Sullivan. The writer says that he had no reason for leaving the ship, only that he was not sufficiently provided against the cold northern climate, and was afraid of dying by scurvy. The crew of the Ansel Gibbs complained of bad treatment. They were John Giles, boat-steerer, John Martin, Hiram J. Davis, Willard Hawkins, Thomas Colwell, Joseph Fisher, and Samuel Fisher, who with Sullivan and his shipmate, William Dutton, constituted the deserting party. They stole a boat from the Ansel Gibbs, into which they managed to place a very small quantity of provisions, two guns, and a little quantity of ammunition, and stood across the straits. They left the vessel in latitude 65-59, about five miles from Penny's Harbor. On the fourth day out they fell in with the bark George Henry, Captain Cuddington, of New London, who offered to take them all on board, but they declined. He gave them some provisions, which were augmented by a duck and the hind-quarters of a white bear they managed to shoot before they made Resolution Island, where their provisions became nearly exhausted. On the 20th of August, at Cape Childleigh, they had nothing but mushrooms and berries to live upon; and here Hawkins and Davis ran away from the party, and carried away everything that was useful belonging to the boat. After an attempt to leave the place, which was prevented by stormy weather, they landed again, and Dutton died of starvation. The narrative of Sullivan says:

"The evening he died, Samuel Fisher proposed to eat him; he took his knife and cut a piece off the thigh, and held it over the fire until it was cooked. Then, next morning, each one followed his example; after that the meat was taken off the bones, and each man took a slice. We stopped here three days. We then made a start, but the wind being ahead, we were compelled to put back. Here we stopped two more days. During that time the bones were broken up small and boiled in a pot or kettle that we had; also, the skull was broken open, the brains taken out and cooked. We then got a fair wind, but as we got around a point we had the wind very fresh off shore; we could hardly manage the boat; at last we drove to an island some ways out to sea; we got the boat under the lee of it, but the same night we had a large hole stove in her. Being unable to haul her up, we stayed here eight days, it was on this island they tried to murder me.

"The third day we stopped here, I was out as usual picking berries, or anything I could find to eat. Coming in I chanced to pick up a mushroom. I brought it in with me, also an armful of wood. While kneeling down to cook the mushroom, I received a heavy blow of a club from Joseph Fisher, and before I could get to my feet I got three more blows. I then managed to get on my feet, when Samuel Fisher got hold of my right arm, then Joseph Fisher struck me three more blows on the arm. I somehow got away from them, and, being half crazy, I did not know what to do. They made for me again; I kept begging of them, for God's sake, to spare my life; but they would not listen to my cries. They said they wanted some meat, and were bound to kill me. I had nothing I could defend myself with but a small knife; this I held in my hand until they approached me. Samuel Fisher was the first to come toward me; he had a large dirk knife in his hand; his cousin was coming from another direction with a club and a stone. Samuel came on and grasped me by the shoulder, and had his knife raised to stab me. I then raised my knife and stabbed him in the throat; he immediately fell and I then made a step for Joe, but he dropped his club and went up to where the rest were. I then stooped down to see if Samuel was dead; he was still alive; I began to cry, after a little while the rest told me to come up—they would see there was nothing more done to me. I had received four deep cuts in the head, one of the fellows dressed them for me, and washed the blood off my face. Next day Samuel Fisher died; his cousin was the first one to cut him up; his body was used up the same way my unfortunate shipmate's.

"After a while we managed to repair the boat and left the island. We run in where we thought it was mainland, but it proved to be an island; here we left the boat, and proceeded on foot, walking about one mile a day. At last we reached the other side of the island in about four days; then put back again to the boat. It

took about four days to get back. When we got there we found the boat stove very bad since we left her. We then left her and went back again to the other side of the island, to remain there until we should die or be picked up. We ate our belts, boots, and sheaths, and a number of bear and sealskin articles we had with us. To add to our misery, it commenced to rain, and kept it up for three days; it then began to snow. In this miserable condition we were picked up by a boat's crew of Esquimaux on the 29th of September, and brought to Okeke on the 3d of October. The missionaries did all that lay in their power to help us along, and provided us with food and clothing, then sent us on to Nain, where we met 'the doctor' (Davis) who was picked up three days before we were. He reported that his companion died, and told many false stories after he was picked up."

Calmness of the Administration.

The Cincinnati Commercial thus discourses upon the quietude of those now in power at the national capital: "The authorities at Washington are calm. It is delicious to learn that the most lofty confidence is felt in almost everything. The rebel flag can no longer be seen from the dome of the Capitol. It is true that when Jeff. Davis comes up to review his troops at Centreville, the deep-mouthed welcome of the rebel guns put the air in a tremor. But that does not affect the nerves of the President and his Cabinet, and other great and good men. We are glad to know that Washington is calm. So settled a habit has this 'quietude in official circles'—this steady reliance upon Providence, &c.—become, that even the war news from England that startled the whole country as if an earthquake thundered by—failed to disturb the equanimity of our serene rulers, and the intelligence of a panic in New York was voted amusing. How happy are they who, by the recollection of well spent lives, and the consciousness of having in the rectitude of their intentions an unfailing source of philosophical and religious consolation, are lifted above the accidents of time.

General Suspension of the Eastern Banks.

Dispatches have been received here announcing the astounding fact that all the banks in the cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, suspended specie payments this day! The ostensible reason given is, that it is done to check the flow of specie from this country, which for a short time back has been rather large. The matter has been in contemplation for some two or three weeks, but we were in hopes it would not have been considered necessary to resort to so hazardous an experiment.—*Fl. Wayne Sentinel 30th ult.*

New Hampshire Republican State Convention.

CONCORD, N. H. Jan. 7.
The New Hampshire republican State convention to-day nominated Gov. Berry for re-election. Dr. Crosby, of Hanover, democrat, received the nomination for Railroad Commissioner.

Resolutions were adopted sustaining the government in prosecuting the war; endorsing the national administration; demanding strict economy; endorsing the State authorities; thanking the volunteers for their devotion; and promising to support the candidates nominated, without regard to party issues.

The Indiana Democratic State Convention.

The democracy of other States have awaited with more than common interest the proceedings of the democratic State convention of Indiana, a report of the essential parts of which is contained in this sheet. No doubt the convention in its resolutions has expressed the plain democratic sentiment of the State, and the democratic sentiment of the whole North, we are confident, is in harmony with this. We direct attention to the resolutions. Their emphasis throughout is as admirable as their doctrine. They state the relation of the democratic party, past and present, to the national difficulties, and fix immovably upon the Republican party its true responsibility for the origin, development and progress of those difficulties. Notwithstanding that the Democratic party has stood in the attitude of perpetual protest against the causes and warning the coming of the catastrophe, it appreciates its duty, and will perform it, of banishing all passion and resentment, and devoting itself to the repair of mischief done. But there is only one way, in the estimation of the Democracy of Indiana, in which the mischief can be repaired, and that is such a conduct of the war as will bring into the ascendant a Union party in the South.—*Chicago Times.*

A husband recently cured his wife of diverse ills by kissing the servant girl and allowing his wife to catch him at it. He says she was up in an instant, forgetting all her complaints, while he has never had to pay a cent for "help" since.

The Financial Scheme before Congress.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Herald.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.

The bill to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, under consideration in the Committee of Ways and Means, provides for the establishment, in the Treasury Department, of a separate bureau for the execution of this and all laws that may be passed by Congress respecting the issue and regulation of a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks. The Chief of the Bureau is denominated the United States Bank Comptroller, to be appointed by the President, at an annual salary of \$5,000, and a deputy at a salary of \$2,500, with the necessary clerks, &c. It provides that any chartered bank or banking association, whose capital is not less than one hundred thousand dollars, may, upon application in the manner prescribed, avail itself of the benefits and privileges of the act. Under the provisions of the act, banking associations may be formed by any number of persons, not less than five, upon the conditions set forth. Thirty per cent. of the capital is to be paid in at the beginning, and the remainder in installments of at least ten per cent. at the end of each succeeding ninety days. Every association organized under this act shall be a body corporate, entitled to exercise all the privileges of banking, under the restrictions imposed in the act. Upon compliance with the preliminary provisions required, and the delivery to the Secretary of the Treasury of any number of United States stocks bearing interest, the association shall receive from the Bank Comptroller circulating notes of different denominations, equal in amount to the current value, but not exceeding the par value, of the stocks deposited, and also not to exceed the amount of capital paid in. These notes are to be filled up and signed by the President, Vice President, and Cashier of the association. They are made receivable at par in all parts of the United States in payment of taxes, excise public lands, and all public debts, and made a legal tender for all debts and money demands. The associations are required to make quarterly reports to the Comptroller, and those located in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston are also required to publish once a week daily reports of the average amounts of loans, discounts, specie, deposits, and circulation. Failure at any time to redeem any of the notes put in circulation by an association, when payment is lawfully demanded, to work a revocation of the privileges granted. Provision is made for the redemption of the notes of a failing association, and for winding up its affairs. The interest upon the stocks deposited may be drawn by the association. Upon a depreciation of the value of the stocks at the Stock exchange of New York city for four consecutive weeks, the interest is to be retained by the Comptroller until the depreciation shall have been compensated, the sums thus retained to be invested every three months in similar stocks; and upon the rise of stocks for four consecutive weeks to the price at which they were pledged, the surplus interest accumulated and invested to be returned to keep on hand lawful money of the United States equal to twenty-five per cent. of its outstanding circulation. Dividends are to be declared semi-annually, in May and November. The associations to be subject to examination at the will of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Comptroller is to make an annual report to Congress.

More Suspension.

The Government of the United States, following in the wake of the New York Banks, has suspended specie payment! Orders have been given to the subtreasurers to suspend for the present the redemption in coin of the demand of Treasury Notes, and the treasury department in Washington has commenced paying out notes instead of gold. Affairs certainly look equally—see "the beginning of the end," but what the end is to be who can predict?

Position of the Democracy.

The democracy will support the present or any other war for the following purposes: To put down rebellion. To enforce the laws. To uphold the honor of the 'stars and stripes.' To support the Constitution. To maintain the Union.

Is there any 'secession' in this? Will the Republicans do more? They can do no more and do right.

The people of Cincinnati are distributing clothing to the children of soldiers.

A recent gas explosion in Adrian, Mich., was heard at the distance of ten miles.